	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
1	L1	9760	Delphi.as.		2005/06/09 09:00
2	L2	73	1 and ((bond near pad) or (bonding near pad))		2005/06/09 08:44
3	L 3	70	2 and ((@ad<"20031015") or (@rlad<"20031015"))		2005/06/09 10:55

	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
4	L4	4	3 and diode	US- PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T; IBM_TD B	2005/06/09 08:47
5	L5	4	"6049313" "6282352").PN.	US- PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR	2005/06/09 08:48
6	L6	7	"3668551" "3696314" "3924208") PN	US- PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR	2005/06/09 08:52
7	L7	5	("4054875").URPN.	ロコピロハコ	2005/06/09 08:52
8	L8	2	("6555856").URPN.		2005/06/09 08:53
9	L9	233	1 and diode		2005/06/09 09:00

	L#	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
10	L10	10	9 and moisture		2005/06/09 09:17
11	L11	92554	hermetically near4 seal\$6		2005/06/09 09:03
12	L12	4942	11 and MEM		2005/06/09 09:03

	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
13	L13	25	12 and diaphram	ſ	2005/06/09 09:05
14	L14	126000 1	cap or capping or lid		2005/06/09 09:05
15	L15	11547	14 same wafer		2005/06/09 09:06

	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
16	L16	1451	15 and diode		2005/06/09 09:06
17	L17	145	16 and moisture		2005/06/09 09:06
18	L18	54	17 and port		2005/06/09 09:15

	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
19	L19	1			2005/06/09 09:16
20	L20	1445	(cap or capping) and bond\$6 and (cavity or opening) and port and diode		2005/06/09 09:16
21	L21	319	20 and moisture	1	2005/06/09 09:17

	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
22	L22	307	21 and ((@ad<"20031015") or (@rlad<"20031015"))		2005/06/09 09:20
23	L23	91	22 and wafer		2005/06/09 09:23
24	L24	11857	motion near sensor	1	2005/06/09 09:23

	L#	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
25	L25	1305	24 and cavity		2005/06/09 09:23
26	L26	458	25 and port		2005/06/09 09:23
27	L27	87	26 and moisture	-	2005/06/09 09:24

	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
28	L28	108788	(hermetic or hermetically) near4 (seal or sealed or sealing)		2005/06/09 09:25
29	L29	7053	zo and diode		2005/06/09 09:25
30	L30	1505	29 and port		2005/06/09 09:25

	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
31	L31	500	30 and pad		2005/06/09 09:25
32	L32	143	31 and (cap or capping)		2005/06/09 09:29
33	L33	1353	christenson.in.		2005/06/09 09:30

	L#	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
34	L35	6	34 and diode		2005/06/09 09:30
35	L34	151	33 and port		2005/06/09 09:31
36	L37	29	34 and john		2005/06/09 09:47

	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
37	L38	254	(324/152).CCLS.		2005/06/09 09:47
38	L39	14	38 and port		2005/06/09 09:47
39	L40	4206	Rich.in.		2005/06/09 09:48

	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
40	L41	390	40 and port		2005/06/09 09:48
41	L42	14	41 and diode		2005/06/09 09:48
42	L43	0	("2005/0093533").URPN.		2005/06/09 09:49
43	L44	2	("5721162").PN.	US- PGPUB; USPAT; USOCR; EPO; JPO; DERWEN T; IBM_TD B	2005/06/09 10:05

	L#	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
44	L45	3337	PN near junction near diode	•	2005/06/09 10:06
45	L46	66	45 and moisture		2005/06/09 10:06
46	L47	62	46 and ((@ad<"20031015") or (@rlad<"20031015"))		2005/06/09 10:20

	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
47	L48	5173	(detect or detection or detecting) near4 moisture		2005/06/09 10:21
48	L49	644	48 and diode		2005/06/09 10:21
49	L50	155	49 and port		2005/06/09 10:21

	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
50	L51	148	50 and ((@ad<"20031015") or (@rlad<"20031015"))		2005/06/09 10:23
51	L52	14664	retain\$6 near4 moisture		- 2005/06/09 10:25
52	L53	360	52 and MEM	1	2005/06/09 10:26

	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
53	L54	10	53 and hermetically		2005/06/09 10:25
54	L55	2	53 and diode		2005/06/09 10:26
55	L56	101	53 and port		2005/06/09 10:27

	L#	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
56	L57		(detect\$6 or check\$6 or		2005/06/09 10:29
57	L58	6905	57 and diode)	2005/06/09 10:29
58	L59	1879			2005/06/09 10:30

	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
59	L60	805	59 and port		2005/06/09 10:30
60	L61	659	60 and (cavity or opening or recess or recesses)		2005/06/09 10:30
61	L62	625	61 and ((@ad<"20031015") or (@rlad<"20031015"))		2005/06/09 10:30

	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
62	L63	284	62 and (wafer or substrate)		2005/06/09 10:32
63	L64	237	63 and (container or tank or reservoir)		2005/06/09 10:32
64	L65	234	64 and (reduce or hold or reducing or holding or maintain or maintaining or preserve)		2005/06/09 10:40

	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
65	L66	16			2005/06/09 10:44
66	L67	437809	(microelectro near mechanical) or MEM or (micro-electro adj mechnical)		2005/06/09 10:44
67	L68	441764	(microelectro near mechanical) or MEM or (micro-electro adj mechnical) or (micromachine) or micro- machine		2005/06/09 10:45

	L #	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
68	L69	50	1 and 68		2005/06/09 10:46
69	L70	17	69 and (moisture or moist		2005/06/09 10:52
70	L71	25246	(leak or leaking or leaked) near4 (detect or detecting or detector or detection)		2005/06/09 10:52

	L#	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
71	L72	27	1 and 71		2005/06/09 10:54
72	L73	8944	71 and (sensor or sensing)		2005/06/09 10:54
73	L74	164	73 and 68		2005/06/09 10:55

	L#	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
74	L75	141	74 and ((@ad<"20031015") o (@rlad<"20031015"))		2005/06/09 10:55

US-PAT-NO:

6555856

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER:

US 6555856 B1

TITLE:

Semiconductor device with means for verifying

a hermetic

seal therefor

----- KWIC -----

Abstract Text - ABTX (1):

A method and device for verifying whether a cavity (16) enclosing a

micromachined sensing structure (14) between a pair of wafers (10, 12) is

hermetically sealed by detecting the presence of $\underline{\text{moisture}}$ within the cavity

(16). The method entails forming a bare, unpassivated PN junction diode (20)

in a semiconductor substrate, preferably a device wafer (10) with the sensing

structure (14). The device wafer (10) is then bonded to a capping wafer (12)

to enclose the PN junction diode (20) and $\underline{\text{micromachine}}$ (14) within a cavity

(16) defined by and between the wafers (10, 12). The reverse diode characteristics of the PN junction diode (20) are then determined by causing a

reverse current to flow through the diode (20). For this purpose, either a

known voltage is applied across the diode (20) and the reverse leakage current

measured, or a known reverse current is forced across the diode (20) and the

voltage measured. The unpassivated junction diode (20) exhibits unstable

current/voltage readings if sufficient $\underline{\text{moisture}}$ is present within the cavity

(16), thereby indicating whether or not the cavity (16) is hermetically sealed.

Assignee Name - ASNM (1):

Delphi Technologies, Inc.

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (2):

The present invention generally relates to methods for verifying whether a

cavity is hermetically sealed, such as when semiconductor wafers are

bonded

together to hermetically enclose a micromachined sensing structure. More

particularly, this invention relates to an electrical verification technique

and device for detecting **moisture** within a cavity enclosing a **micromachine**

sensing structure as an indication of whether the sensing structure is

hermetically sealed within the cavity.

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (4):

Within the semiconductor industry, there are numerous applications that

require bonding a semiconductor wafer to a second wafer or glass, an example

being sensors formed by a silicon wafer (referred to herein as a device wafer)

with a micromachined sensing structure ($\underline{micromachine}$), which is capped by a

semiconductor or glass wafer (referred to herein as a capping wafer). Examples

of semiconductor sensors include yaw (angular rate) sensors, accelerometers and

pressure sensors, each of which typically entails a cavity that encloses the

<u>micromachine</u> between the wafers. Absolute pressure sensors require that the

cavity be evacuated and hermetically sealed, while the performance of yaw

sensors with resonating $\underline{\text{micromachines}}$ generally benefit if the cavity is

evacuated so that the micromachine operates in a vacuum.

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (5):

By the very nature of their operation, <u>micromachines</u> must be free to move to

some degree, necessitating that the seal between the wafers is sufficient to

exclude foreign matter from the cavity. A hermetical seal ensures that

moisture is also excluded, which would form ice crystals at low temperatures

that could impede motion of the <u>micromachine</u>. Accordingly, the integrity of

the bond between the wafers is essential to the life of a semiconductor sensor.

Various bonding techniques have been used for the purpose of maximizing the

strength and reliability of the bond. For example, the use of

adhesives,

dielectrics such as glass frit, and solders as intermediate bonding materials

has been suggested in the prior art. Silicon direct and anodic bonding

techniques that do not require an intermediate material have also been used.

As would be expected, the conditions vary under which each of these bonding

techniques will reliably yield a hermetic seal.

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (9):

It is another object of this invention that such a method employs a PN

junction diode to sense the presence of $\underline{moisture}$ within the cavity as an

indication of whether the seal is hermetic or not.

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (11):

It is still another object of this invention that such a method is useful to

inspect semiconductor sensors with micromachine sensing structures.

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (13):

According to the present invention, there is provided a method and device

for verifying whether a cavity enclosing a micromachined sensing structure

between a pair of wafers is hermetically sealed. The invention entails an

electrical verification technique and semiconductor device that detects

moisture within the cavity as an indication of whether the sensing
structure is

hermetically sealed within the cavity.

Brief Summary Text - BSTX (14):

The method of this invention generally entails forming a bare, unpassivated

PN junction diode in a semiconductor substrate, preferably a device wafer

having a $\underline{\text{micromachine}}$ sensing structure. For example, the PN junction diode

can be formed by implanting a P-type region in an N-type epitaxial layer of the

device wafer. The device wafer is then bonded to a capping wafer of any

suitable material to enclose the PN junction diode and $\underline{\text{micromachine}}$ within a

cavity defined by and between the wafers. Bonding can be achieved by

From the above, it was concluded that the bare PN junction diodes evaluated

were insensitive to relative humidities of less than 10%, but would detect

leaks in a bonded wafer assembly exposed to humidity levels typically seen

during processing, e.g., that used to generate the data of Tables I and II, and

generally relative humidities of 85% and higher. Further testing has indicated

that the unpassivated PN junction diodes 20 of this invention are affected by

moisture at humidity levels as low as about 40% RH, though it is
foreseeable

that the sensitivity of a bare PN junction diode may be greater or less under $\hfill \hfill \hfill$

different conditions.

Claims Text - CLTX (1):

1. A semiconductor sensor comprising: a semiconductor wafer bonded to a

capping wafer so as to define a cavity therebetween; an unpassivated PN

junction diode in a first surface region of the semiconductor wafer and

enclosed within the cavity; a <u>micromachine</u> sensing structure in a second

surface region of the semiconductor wafer and enclosed within the cavity; and

a reverse current flowing through the unpassivated PN junction diode, wherein a

reverse current or voltage caused by the reverse current is an indication of

the presence of moisture within the cavity.

Claims Text - CLTX (2):

2. A semiconductor sensor comprising: a device wafer bonded to a capping

wafer so as to define a cavity therebetween; a bare PN junction diode in a

semiconductor substrate enclosed within the cavity; and means for flowing a

reverse current through the bare PN junction diode, wherein the reverse current

or voltage caused by the reverse current is an indication of the presence of

moisture within the cavity.

Claims Text - CLTX (5):

5. A semiconductor sensor according to claim 4, further

comprising a
micromachine on the device wafer.

Claims Text - CLTX (7):

7. A semiconductor sensor according to claim 4, further comprising a reverse current flowing through the bare PN junction diode, wherein a reverse current or voltage caused by the reverse current is an indication of the presence of **moisture** within the cavity.

6/9/2005, EAST Version: 2.0.1.4